

LABOR CLARIION

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New Year Message of A.F.L. President

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor

Let our goal be victory in 1943!

As we face the new year with high resolve, let us all join in a united determination to let nothing stop us in working and fighting for the attainment of that goal in the months ahead.

I know that the hearts and minds of American workers are resolved on bringing this war to a speedy and victorious finish by surpassing all previous records for production.

Our millions of boys in uniform are ready to give their lives, if necessary, to destroy our enemies—the enemies of freedom and human decency.

Sacrifice for Victory

In like spirit, those on the home front will cheerfully assume in the new year such additional sacrifices as they may be called upon to bear in order to help our fighting forces and speed the day of victory.

This past year has been one of suffering and turmoil for the American people, as our nation mobilized its full strength for combat on the fighting fronts. But, compared with the people of other lands, we have thus far been spared the worst effects of war. And instead of being weakened by the drain of war requirements, our nation has been strengthened morally and physically by the supreme call to service. We are united as never before against the enemy's challenge to our way of life. Labor and management,

working together in a co-operative spirit, are accomplishing miracles of production. In the year ahead, labor and industry will back up our men on the fighting fronts with the greatest output of planes, tanks, ships and guns the world has ever seen.

Nation's Outlook Brightens

For this reason, and because of the demonstrated superiority of our fighting men in battles against the enemy on land and sea, it is not optimism but common sense to look for a decided swing in our favor in the fortunes of war during the coming year.

America and her allies are now on the offensive. We are determined never to halt until the hateful and intolerant forces opposed to us are crushed for all time.

Must Have Lasting Peace

So, let us look forward now to that glorious victory—a victory which must bring lasting peace in its wake and provide opportunity in our own land and all over the world for an era of social and economic and political advances which will wipe out the disgraceful oppression and cruelty of man toward man in past years.

In that spirit, I extend to America's soldiers, sailors and marines, her production soldiers and her vast army of patriotic and co-operative citizens, best wishes for a Happy and Victorious New Year.

Repudiate Plot to Lynch Labor in New Congress

Proposed alliances between southern reactionary Democrats and Republicans in the next Congress to lynch labor laws were indignantly rejected by outstanding G.O.P. leaders.

Republican Floor Leader

Repudiation of the reprehensible anti-labor bloc suggestions was voiced by Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican floor leader in the Senate, and Representative Richard J. Welch, Republican of California.

"The Republican party," McNary tersely declared, "has never been anti-labor, and any attempt to make it such is certain to fail. My party has always favored the highest possible standard of living for workers and their families, which means decent wages and reasonable hours. We are not going to reverse that policy, and you can quote me on that as strongly as you wish."

Representative Richard J. Welch

Equally pointed was the comment of Representative Welch of the Fifth (San Francisco) California district, who since his original election, in 1926, has been returned either without opposition or with only nominal opposition, and who is now the ranking minority party member of the House committee on labor. Representative Welch insisted the G.O.P. will "never consent to become a tail to the Tory Southern Democrats. He added:

"That would be a very bad policy, and it would also be fatal to our hope of success in future elections. The Republicans never won an election when they did not have the support of working people. If our party leadership is wise, it will insist that the humanitarian laws passed during the past 50 years not only be maintained, but strengthened."

Petition to Repeal Ban On Homework Is Rejected

Petitions from two trade associations and one manufacturer in the women's apparel industry, requesting that a U. S. Department of Labor order limiting industrial homework in the industry be made ineffective until after the war, have been rejected by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage-and-hour and public contracts division of the department.

Among others who objected to the petitioners' pleas was the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Under the order, effective December 1, 1942, only a limited number of homeworkers may be employed at 40 cents an hour with time and one-half for overtime, in the women's apparel industry.

As it now stands, industrial homeworkers in the industry can be employed only if they come within four definitions and providing they are given working certificates, which are issued by the regional offices of the division.

The only persons to which certificates will be issued are: Workers who were engaged in industrial homework in the industry prior to March 5, 1942; or workers who are or will be engaged in such homework under the supervision of a state vocational rehabilitation agency or a sheltered workshop; and who are unable to adjust to factory work because of age or physical disability; or are unable to leave home because the worker's presence is required to care for an invalid in the home.

TEAMSTER GIRLS DONATE BLOOD

Thirty women members of Teamsters' Union No. 640 recently donated blood at the Los Angeles Red Cross Blood Donor Center. All of the donors are regularly employed as chauffeurs by the Landier Transit Company, which supplied a bus to transport the group.

New Trial Ordered by State Supreme Court On Local Labor Case

In a decision handed down by the State Supreme Court on a petition filed by the California State Federation of Labor appealing for a hearing as a result of an Appellate Court opinion whose implications would have been seriously detrimental to the organized labor movement, the case of Raymond Sublett against a Henry restaurant, in which Sublett had been granted a judgment for certain back pay which he was "kicking back" to the proprietor, was remanded for a new trial.

Appellate Court Ruling

The judgment rendered by Judge Frank Deasy of the San Francisco Superior Court was reversed by the District Court of Appeals on the ground that the collective bargaining agreement entered into by the employer was for the benefit of the individual employee; so that the latter was free to make any modification of that agreement with the employer. That such a decision, if allowed to stand, would make every collective bargaining agreement a worthless scrap of paper and unionism completely ineffectual, prompted the Federation to petition the Supreme Court for a hearing. In its current news bulletin the Federation further explains the case and the court ruling as follows:

Complainant's Testimony

The employer in the case did not put up any defense, relying solely upon the alleged weakness of Sublett's case. Upon receiving his wages as provided for by the union agreement he was working under, Sublett testified that for many months he would then return \$2.50 of it back to the employer.

In the opinion of the Appellate Court, the kick-back was not against public policy, and it held that a collective bargaining agreement between a union and employer could be modified by oral agreement between the individual employee and the employer. In filing its brief in support of a petition for a hearing by the Supreme Court the Federation's attorney contended that since a kick-back was an agreement surreptitiously entered into between an employer and his employee, it was against public policy even before the enactment of Sections 221, 222, 223 and 225 of the Labor Code, which provide that kick-backs are unlawful, whether a collective bargaining agreement is in effect or not, and punishable as misdemeanors.

Effect of Secret Agreement

It was pointed out that such a secret agreement between an employer and an employee was a fraud, not only upon the union but upon the public, to which the employer made representation by means of a union card that union conditions prevailed in his place of business.

The Federation further declared that a collective bargaining agreement entered into between a labor organization and an employer may not be modified by the employer and an individual employee without the expressed consent of the labor organization. It was pointed out that although the contract was for the benefit of the individual employees, it was essentially one between the union as a legal entity and the employer, and that consequently it could not be modified without the expressed consent of the union.

In its consideration of the case, the Appellate Court disagreed with the Superior Court's opinion that a collective bargaining agreement is not for the

(Continued on Page Two)

Maxwell Gives Figures On S. F. Beef Supply

Continued discussion is taking place on the meat situation and on the rationing of that product, along with that of the announcement from Washington this week in relation to other items which are to go on the ration list.

Misunderstanding still prevails in the public mind as to the existing shortages in view of the nation's productive capacity, past and present.

Submits Additional Facts

It will be recalled that in last week's issue the LABOR CLARION contained an interesting article regarding the meat shortage and the prospects for the future relating to that product. The article was written by Milton S. Maxwell, a vice-president of the International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, which organization represents the workers in the industry. This week the same writer made available additional information on the subject, this being in the form of a survey of retail meat markets in San Francisco (dealing with beef only) before and after September, 1942, the date when the governmental quota of 30 per cent slaughter reduction was made effective.

Meat Market Supply

In the survey, the union official uses 98 meat markets as a basis, and gives the following figures: Previous to the quota being placed in effect, the 98 markets received 716 cattle per week. At an average of 600 pounds each this would amount to 429,600 pounds of beef per week. At the present time these markets are receiving 152 cattle per week, which at the average of 600 pounds each would produce 91,200 pounds of beef per week. This, Maxwell pointed out, is the same percentage of cut in all of the 500 meat markets in San Francisco.

The Jobbing Houses

In reference to the meat jobbing houses in San Francisco three out of 10 houses are used (it being stated a survey would disclose the same figures in all the houses). The three jobbing houses used 675 cattle per week. At an average of 600 pounds each, this would amount to 405,000 pounds per week. But at the present time the survey discloses they are receiving 100 cattle weekly, giving at the 600-pound average a total of 60,000 pounds per week.

With reference to the situation as shown by these figures, Maxwell stated:

"Now the Government says that the quota on beef is to be cut 30 per cent.

"One can see by these figures that formerly the 98

meat markets had 429,600 pounds to sell. At present they have only 91,200 pounds to sell—which is a 75 per cent reduction.

"Also, the jobbing houses (taking only the three houses as given) had 405,000 pounds for the hotel and restaurant trade. At present they have only 60,000 pounds.

"Now, the percentage, as will be noted, in the retail meat markets would be 75 per cent on beef. And, in the jobbing houses it would be 80 per cent."

Figures Speak for Themselves

"The government officials, in making the beef quota, and in order that the armed forces and the lend-lease requirements would be supplied, emphasized that the civilian population share would have to be cut 30 per cent.

"But the figures here submitted speak for themselves," the union official continued, "and anyone can readily see by these figures, which are authentic, that the civilian population's share has been cut 75 per cent. To me this was not the intent of the governmental officials, and in my article appearing in the LABOR CLARION last week I said that it appeared to me the fault lay solely with the large packers—and the figures obtained from the survey which I am here submitting certainly bear out that fact."

Suspends Eight-Hour Day

President Roosevelt last Monday issued an executive order suspending the eight-hour day for laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department on any public work within the United States which is essential to the prosecution of the war. The President pointed out that there now exists an acute shortage of laborers and mechanics for war work.

The executive order provides that the wages of these employees be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours, with overtime to be paid at time and one-half for all hours of work in excess of eight hours in any one day.

Supreme Court Orders New Trial

(Continued from Page One)

individual benefit of one employee, but for the collective benefit of all the employees covered in the agreement, and that a secret agreement on the part of one employee to accept wages lower than those provided for in the agreement would, therefore, detrimentally affect all of the other employees concerned. The Federation contended a ruling such as that of the Appellate Court would nullify and make meaningless the many thousands of collective bargaining agreements between unions and the employers since such agreements could be easily avoided by an unscrupulous employer and subservient employees.

Reversal on One Point

The Supreme Court, on December 8, 1942, handed down its decision reversing the judgment of the trial court and remanding the case for a new trial, but it omitted from its opinion all of the language to which the Federation objected. The case was reversed on the one point that there was not sufficient evidence to indicate that there was an agreement between the employer and the union; that a decision affects only the facts of that particular case and contains no *dicta* which could be considered detrimental to the cause of organized labor.

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Review by Scharrenberg Of Election, New Congress

Paul Scharrenberg, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, who is spending the holidays at the home of his daughter in San Francisco, paid a brief visit to the LABOR CLARION office last week. He was accompanied by his very lively grandson, who at the immediate time was vitally interested in going to lunch and then continuing a search for the location of Santa Claus, and most certainly didn't care to listen to any discussion on economic, national or international affairs. And "grandpa" conceded that seniority should on that occasion be given to childhood's ambitions and wishes.

Changes in Congress

However, during the visit, when asked about the prospects for labor legislation at the forthcoming session of Congress, Scharrenberg pointed to the extraordinary turnover in the membership of the House of Representatives. "There will be 107 new members in a total membership of 435," he reminded, "so it is rather risky to make predictions on the outlook for labor legislation."

Due to the fact that some congressmen well known for their anti-labor predilections and tactics, were re-elected, Scharrenberg appeared to have little doubt that virtually all the anti-labor measures that were sidetracked in the last session of Congress would be re-introduced.

Party Voting on Labor Bills

Discussing the two major political parties as revealed through their representatives in the national lawmaking body, he said: "Democratic leadership in Congress is divided on the question of policy with respect to organized labor. Generally speaking, the Southern Democrats favored regulatory or repressive legislation. The Northern Democrats, on the other hand, with few exceptions, have opposed drastic anti-labor bills.

"This division along geographic lines," he continued, "was strikingly illustrated by the record vote on the various anti-labor amendments sponsored by the notorious Mr. Smith of Virginia, when 129 Democrats voted for these amendments to hamstring the labor unions, and all but 13 were from the Southern States. The Republicans supplied more than the necessary number of votes to pass the Smith amendments, which, however, were subsequently subjected to a successful 'cooling off' process in the Senate committee."

Membership of Senate

The Senate in the coming session, with only nine new members, remains practically unchanged, Scharrenberg said. "Some of the ablest champions and loyal friends of organized labor are hold-over members of the Senate," he declared, "and in the final analysis these men can be depended upon to resist any drive for oppressive labor laws."

Scharrenberg stated that he anticipated remaining here until next Sunday, and on his return to Washington will stop over for a day in Sacramento to renew acquaintanceships and attend the opening session of the Legislature.

PAMPHLET FOR SAN FRANCISCANS

To provide proper information to all civilians who might be faced with giving aid to an injured person after an air raid, the emergency medical service of the San Francisco Civilian War Council has issued a brief pamphlet entitled "Emergency Medical Service in an Air Raid." Distribution of the pamphlet to every home in the city is being made through the air raid wardens.

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New Wage Bill, As Affecting Postal Employees

It is good policy to find out the opinion of the person directly affected by wage scales and adjustments, rather than to accept at face value the declarations of others. The man "on the job" knows all the details and can give the facts. Following announcement of the adoption by Congress, in the closing days of the recent session, of a wage measure applying to postal employees, the LABOR CLARION asked for a statement from Secretary Joseph L. Minaker of the San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union. That official responded substantially as follows:

Operation of New Rate

"The much publicized 'Pay Raise for Federal Employees,' and 'Time and One-Half for Federal Employees' (you doubtless noted these and other similar captions in the daily papers last week) is neither a pay raise nor time-and-a-half for overtime for postal clerks, carriers and laborers. Under the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution 170, we are not eligible for the flat 10 per cent increase granted other federal employees.

"However, the compensation for overtime for a *top grade* clerk or carrier has been increased from 86 cents per hour to \$1.09 per hour when and if he works overtime. It may be clarifying to the public, though, to state that in the vast majority of post offices throughout the country there is no overtime. Therefore, our earning power will be no greater than it has been for the past 18 years."

Declaration by President

Secretary Minaker pointed out that President Roosevelt recognized this inequality in the treatment of federal employees when he made the following statement in a message to the Congress on this subject:

Denies "Ability to Pay" Plea

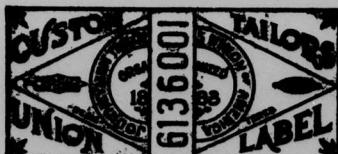
In reply to a plea by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation at Sydney, Nova Scotia, that it could not afford to pay higher wages, Chairman F. H. Barlow, of a commission now investigating Canada's steel industry, said: "I do not think ability to pay enters into it at all. If we find the wages should be raised, they will be raised, whether you can pay it or whether you can't."

Employees of Dominion Steel and Coal, operating heavily in steel manufacturing and soft coal mining in Nova Scotia, have asked for a basic wage rate of 55 cents per hour. The employees have been paid 43½ cents per hour, as the base. Similar action has been taken by employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, which is headed by Sir James Dunn, baronet, of London, England, who is now living at his elaborate lodge, Bathurst, New Brunswick.

LOGGERS AID WAR PRODUCTION

Harry Moe, secretary of the Montana district council of the A.F.L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, reports that Montana loggers are doing their bit for the war effort by working in snow from 42 to 48 inches deep. Most Montana camps are running only 40 hours a week, however, despite a presidential request for 48-hour weekly production. The union is urging an extra shift per week.

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"The Government of the United States, which is the largest single employer in the nation, has permitted a condition to develop regarding rates of pay, hours of work, and overtime compensation, for its civilian employees, which is grossly unfair, is one of the major causes of needlessly high personnel turnover, and is impeding the successful prosecution of the war effort."

"We feel also," Minaker continued, "that the majority of the Congress is also sympathetic toward our plight. The Senate civil service committee issued the following statement:

Senate Committee Expression

"The committee is of the opinion that further study should be given to the matter of government salary practices as soon as possible. It believes, however, that the enactment of this Joint Resolution as a temporary expedient will be a step in the right direction, that it will do a great deal toward improving the morale of employees in the lower salary brackets, and eliminating the present excessive rate of turnover in the federal service which is attributable to a great extent to the inability of such employees to meet increased living costs."

Appeals to Labor Movement

In concluding his statement on the subject, the Post Office Clerks' official emphasized: "We hope the public will not be misled by the many erroneous headlines proclaiming raises for us during the past six months, and, most of all, we plead for the great support our brothers in the labor movement can give us to secure a fair and just pay raise to meet the higher living costs which did not prevail when our salaries were set at their present level nearly eighteen years ago."

W.L.B. Crackdown on Strikers

The War Labor Board unanimously refused, last Wednesday, to order reinstatement of seven workers at the Briggs Manufacturing Company, Detroit.

At the same time, press dispatches state, the board approved a panel majority's attack on the "highly irresponsible and reprehensible" action of Matthew Smith, a union official, in calling a strike November 4 at the Briggs plant and a sympathy strike three days later at eighteen other Detroit war plants. Some 9000 workers were involved in the sympathy strike.

The panel declared that the motive of Smith was to compel the War Labor Board, by means of a strike, to assist the union in negotiating with the company.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS

Lady: "Here's a nickel, my poor man. Tell me, how did you become so destitute?" Panhandler: "I was like you, ma'am—always giving away vast sums to the poor and needy."

Chicago Teamsters Open Campaign for War Bonds

Marking the first anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 80,000 members of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Chicago launched a \$2,000,000 War Bond campaign.

Over \$220,000 was invested in War Bonds in the first week of the drive. More than \$163,800 worth was purchased at the initial meeting, held at the Milk Wagon Drivers' building.

Opening the campaign, Leslie G. Goudie, president of the Joint Council, reminded the meeting that the billboard display of the role union teamsters are playing in the war effort, next door to the Milk Wagon Drivers' building, indicates that 5000 Chicago area members have entered the armed forces and that, from Pearl Harbor up to the time of the campaign, \$6,500,000 in War Bonds had been purchased by the Joint Council and its affiliated local unions and their members.

An intensive campaign will be launched in all places of business with which the unions have contracts by the business representatives and the stewards of the various local unions to promote the payroll savings plan and to see that all of the members are signed up to invest a minimum of 10 per cent of their earnings under that plan.

Labor Legislative Meeting

A meeting of representatives of the larger labor councils throughout the State has been called by President Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor, and who is chairman of the Federation's legislative committee, to convene in Sacramento next Monday, January 4, at 8 p.m., in the Travelers hotel, to discuss the legislative program and policy which the Federation plans to pursue during the coming session of the Legislature, which will open on the same day.

Recognizing the need of not overlooking any aspect of the complicated problems facing labor at this session, the Federation is taking every precaution to afford labor the greatest amount of effectiveness when the legislators commence their deliberations.

That labor is interested in co-operating to the fullest extent in making this session one that will serve the victory program of our country has already been evidenced in a number of telling ways by moves initiated by the Federation, whose officials have publicly declared they will do everything in their power to make possible a constructive session of the Legislature.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1943

Prefer "Unioneer Domination"

Workers are selecting bona fide unions as their bargaining agency at the highest rate in history, National Labor Relations Board reports disclose.

During the past year, the board said, nearly a million employees voted in 3629 collective bargaining elections, or as many as in the entire first five years of the Board's existence.

American Federation of Labor, C.I.O. or bona fide independent unions were chosen by the workers in 85.4 per cent of the ballot box contests, the board's roundup revealed.

Thus the figures, from a responsible government agency, again reveal that notwithstanding the ceaseless barrage from the anti-labor groups and their press agents about "domination by unioneers," "trampling on individual rights" and other familiar expressions from such sources, the unorganized workers must at least have a faint suspicion as to who are their friends.

In the great majority of elections, it is again recalled, the participants are given free and unhampered opportunity to vote for "No Union" on the same ballot that they are asked to indicate, if they so desire, a choice between competing organizations for the right to represent them as collective bargaining agents. It is democracy in practice.

Yet here is shown 85 per cent of nearly a million voters—count 'em—declaring themselves unwilling to be "free and independent" in the prevailing economic system of the nation. "There's a reason."

What political party, or other grouping, is willing to submit its claims with the confidence evidenced by union organizations in these ballottings? And if so, how many of them would emerge with an 85 per cent score?

Union labor had nothing to offer these unorganized workers except its record of having in the past stood up, often against formidable opposition, for the welfare of its membership. It was lacking in being able to apply the pressure of the employer, banking, political or other powerful interests. "Come thou with us" was its only appeal. Response to the appeal has been evidenced at election after election held under impartial supervision.

And the fact should not be overlooked that in the now somewhat dim past as viewed by the present generation, a few thousand determined men and women without benefit of any protection—governmental or otherwise—except their own conviction of right laid the foundations of a movement which has finally made possible the right of the more timid worker to join with his fellows in protecting his own welfare.

Mr. Henderson says he is "damned proud" of the record he has made as "price czar," but the Labor Department reports: "The cost of food is now 16 per cent higher than last year at this time, and has gone up 40 per cent since the outbreak of the war in Europe."

Labor's Dollars Work for Freedom

The story of how the contributions of the American labor movement enable the Chinese Association of Labor to smuggle skilled Chinese workmen out of Japanese held territory into free China was told recently by Matthew Woll, president of the Labor League for Human Rights and United Nations Relief.

"Since the beginning of the war," said Woll, "the trade unions of America have been fighting for democracy on every battlefield. They have done this with the weapons they have built and with their dollars. Today, we are assisting Great Britain, Russia and China through the war relief organizations of those countries. This is done in co-operation with the hundreds of community and war chests all over the country.

"But over and above those regular contributions which go to our fighting allies, there is a special program of labor projects in Britain, Russia and China conducted in the name of the American labor movement.

"Thus, 1000 skilled workers are being transferred from Shanghai and other Japanese occupied cities into free China. The task is being carried out by the Chinese Association of Labor, which, like the American Federation of Labor, is a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Dollars contributed by American trade unionists have made those hazardous operations possible. The Japanese patrols in the China Sea hold no terrors for these brave men who are smuggling their fighting compatriots past gunboats and destroyers to the underground railroads which have remained concealed from the Japanese inquisitors."

According to Woll, the contributions of American labor are constructing and maintaining 100 mobile food canteens to take hot meals to defense workers on war projects. These projects are in remote and inaccessible regions. A hot meal for a Chinese worker, squeezed between runaway inflationary living costs and the disruption of the normal peacetime economy and the natural and man-made famine, is a daily contribution to morale which helps to sustain the country's war industries.

Woll said that allocations of contributions from American labor for special projects carried on in the name of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. have been earmarked also for Britain and Russia.

Astors' Gift Has a String to It

Lord and Lady Astor announce they are giving "Cliveden" to the nation to "promote understanding and friendship among English-speaking peoples." That sounds good, but a string is attached to the offer.

The Astors and their descendants retain the right to occupy the immense property for all time, "subject to limited public use." Thus it will not be subject, under British law, to the heavy inheritance taxes imposed on other estates. There's an old adage: "You can't have your cake and eat it, too." The Astors are demonstrating the adage does not apply to multi-millionaires who can employ clever lawyers.

"Cliveden" has had a bad name for a long time. Before the war, it was said to be the meeting place of those Englishmen and women who contended that Fascism was not such a bad thing after all and that it might be advisable to do business with Hitler. Probably the Astors feel that by turning the place over to the nation and dodging the inheritance taxes, they will increase their popularity with the English people, but they may be mistaken.—*Labor*.

Louis Edwin Kirstein, head of a big Boston department store, died recently of pneumonia, aged 75. He was regarded as a genuine liberal and was a friend of Louis D. Brandeis, great lawyer and jurist, and Edward A. Filene, famed Boston department store magnate. He believed in labor unions and contributed generously to movements designed to improve the lot of the underprivileged.

About That Soup Price

The Office of Price Administration was guilty of "deception" when it permitted soup manufacturers to increase the price of their product, on the pretense its quality had been improved, the Consumers' Union of the United States charges.

"If the O.P.A. wanted to pierce the retail ceilings of canned soups to allow for higher costs and to give bigger profit margins," the Union declared, "it should have told the public so. By tying up a large increase with a small quality change, the O.P.A. is establishing a dangerous precedent for other industries."

Alibi for Gouge

The price increases authorized by the O.P.A., the Union said, range from 30 to 40 per cent, and it added: "The alibi for this gouge is that the consumer is getting more for his money, in either quantity or quality.

"Consumers' Union technicians tested old and 'new' recipe Campbell soups to find out whether the O.P.A. was correct in stating that disgusted housewives get more food value or more food soup for the higher prices they pay.

"The net weight for both 'new' and old style cans was the same—10½ ounces. In the 'new' tomato soup there appeared to be no increase in tomato solids. The soup had been thickened, apparently by increasing the amount of flour. Tasters could not tell the 'new' style from the old one when prepared and served. Raising the price seemed hardly justified.

Estimate on Cost

"In the samples of the 'new' chicken noodle soup tested, the amount of chicken was increased about four-tenths of an ounce per can, while the amount of noodles was about the same. C. U. technicians estimate that the extra cost of the added chicken to the company was not more than one-half cent—probably less—while the increase at retail runs from two to three cents a can.

"In the 'new' chicken soup the amount of chicken was increased from a third to less than a half ounce and the rice content was doubled. Again the increase of two to three cents a can seems way out of proportion to the change in the formula."

"Installment Selling in Reverse"

Press dispatches last week stated the Office of Price Administration will submit for public consideration soon an elaborate plan for consumers to pay now for automobiles, refrigerators, pianos and automatic furnaces to be delivered after the war.

O.P.A. officials said the program would drain off six million dollars annually in excess purchasing power and at the same time help many business firms which otherwise would fail to survive another year of war.

Consumers would "purchase" any of the items exactly the way they would normally, except that they would receive a certificate instead of merchandise. Payment would be made either in cash or on the installment plan. The dealer would get six per cent commission and the finance company either one per cent or a flat fee of seven cents per collection. The money would be deposited with the U. S. Treasury, which would pay manufacturers when the goods were delivered after the war.

Officials explained that the certificate would amount to a priority for the purchase of the desired commodity as it comes off the assembly line when civilian production resumes. In that way, the tremendous accumulated demands for durable goods after the war would be satisfied in an orderly, businesslike manner.

Sale prices of certificates for the various items would be set at an arbitrary figure and would merely establish the holder's priority rating for the purchase. Consumers later would be permitted to select their own brand. The coupons would be noninterest bearing, but would entitle owners to a "bonus" when they become redeemable.

Official opinion on the plan's feasibility is divided.

Inflation: Its Chief Causes and Remedies

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, under the direction of I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, is sponsoring a series of articles by outstanding leaders in different fields, including economics.

Following is the first of a series of three articles written by Professor Irving Fisher, economist of Yale University, who has made a life-long study of Inflation and Deflation and has written a dozen books on the various problems of money, including "100% Money," "Stable Money, a History of the Movement," "Booms and Depressions." His latest book, just out, and published by Harpers, is "Constructive Income Taxation." It is a plea for more taxes on luxurious spending and taking off all taxes on savings. He shows that this policy would raise more revenue, check inflation, and help preserve the standard of living of American labor.

The pinch of inflation is felt by labor largely through a rise in the cost of living, which, of course, is simply a concealed wage-cut. That pinch is now being felt, though as yet only mildly.

The best way to "hedge" against inflation is a wage contract providing for a wage increase proportional to the rise in the cost of living. That rise is recorded by an index number of the Department of Labor.

Such contracts were made by the thousands during the last World War in many countries, especially England and the United States.

Present Control Insufficient

In the present war the chief reliance so far has been on the price-control under the Office of Price Administration. But unless such control is helped out by a completer control of the fundamental causes of inflation, it will prove to be very disappointing, leading to shortages, black markets, and more and more rationing.

What are the fundamental causes of inflation? Usually inflation gets very far advanced before it is even perceived, although, thanks to warnings from the President, our country is now more inflation-conscious than ever before in history.

Twenty-five years ago, when much the same economic situation existed as at present, the term inflation was so rarely used that a recent writer, after consulting the Index of the New York Times, through several months, reported only one reference to that term. That reference was to an article on "gold inflation" by me. At that time I was a voice crying in the wilderness.

Might Have Avoided War

Had we then or soon after applied the appropriate remedies, the inflations and deflations between then and now might have been almost entirely avoided. Even this global war might have been avoided. For the war was largely due to Hitler; Hitler was largely the product of the depression, with a third of German workers unemployed; and the depression was largely due to deflation.

The present intense interest in the subject is the logical result, cumulatively, of past endeavors, aided by many melancholy object lessons, especially the German Inflation, after World War Number 1, culminating in the repudiation of 1923.

Yet the public understanding of the problem is still very imperfect. In particular, we seldom find any recognition, except among experts, of the dominant factor silently at work to cause the present inflation.

Invisible Greenbacks

This dominant factor is what Mr. Scherman, writing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, has well named our "invisible greenbacks." Our *visible* greenbacks were those issued in the Civil War (some of which are still in circulation). But the invisible variety now being issued escapes general attention. They consist of bank credit technically called demand deposits, and better called "check-book money." This weird kind of money, if we can call it money, is created by

a commercial bank (not by a savings bank) whenever it grants a loan to its customer. The chief customer today is Uncle Sam, when he "borrows money" of a bank, in return for Government Bonds.

But what money does he borrow? Not visible money but invisible.

Two Kinds of Money

We have two chief kinds of money. One is exemplified by the visible greenbacks, by Federal Reserve Notes, and by other visible, tangible, paper money and coins. This is our "pocket-book money." But our "check-book money," the money we "have in the bank"—our invisible greenbacks—is the important sort of money today, and this is the sort of money which the banks issue and lend.

Many people imagine that check-book money is really money in the visible sense, and that, if the public has recorded, on the stubs of their check books, 30 billion dollars, those 30 billion dollars really exist physically in the bank. This is far from true.

What, then, is this mysterious and invisible check-book money which we mistakenly call our "money in the bank"? It is simply the bank's promise to furnish visible money to its depositors if and when asked, that is, "on demand."

Bank Depositor's Money

In ordinary times, there is enough actual physical money in the banks to enable the banks to furnish any one depositor all the money or "cash" he asks for. But if all the depositors should demand all their cash at the same time, the banks could not possibly get enough. In fact, there is not actual visible cash in the entire country. Our visible check-book money is several times as much as our invisible pocket-book money and does nearly ten times as much of our business.

Under our present system, then, the banks create or destroy this check-book money by granting, or calling, loans. When a bank grants me a \$1000 loan, and so adds \$1000 to my checking deposit, that \$1000 of "money I have in the bank" is new. It was freshly manufactured by the bank out of my loan and written by pen and ink on the stub of my check-book and on the books of the bank. It is just as new as if the bank had printed and lent me a thousand new crisp dollar bank notes.

Repayment of Loan

When later I repay the bank that \$1000, I take it out of my checking deposit, by drawing a check payable to the bank, and that much circulating medium is cancelled on the stub of my checkbook and on the books of the bank; it disappears altogether. It disappears just as if the money borrowed had been visible bank notes handed back to the bank and cremated.

Now the \$1000 transaction which I have described is, of course, on a small scale, exactly what Uncle Sam is doing today on a large scale. He goes to the bank and sells his bonds to the bank for newly created bank credit—invisible greenbacks. He records this newly created money on the stub of his mammoth check-book and checks against it to pay his soldiers, sailors and others in order to prosecute the war.

But by so doing he increases the circulating medium of the country by the newly created deposits—increases this circulating medium not by \$1000 as in the example above but by billions. By transferring this newly created money to soldiers, sailors and others he is pumping those billions of invisible greenbacks into circulation.

Inflation and Deflation

Thus our chief money, our deposits subject to check, are continually being increased and decreased. Their increase, which is what is going on now, is inflation. Their decrease, which may occur when the war is over, is deflation.

These ups and downs of bank deposits follow closely the ups and downs of bank loans. Thus the

Advice to Industrialists

By PHILIP PEARL in A.F.L. Weekly News Service

After the war—what?

We found one answer to that all-important question the other day at the Labor for Victory broadcast in which the American Federation of Labor saluted the TVA.

We heard David Lilienthal, head of the TVA, and Samuel Roper, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, tell about all the wonderful things the TVA has accomplished for the workers, the farmers and industry in the Tennessee Valley. We heard them relate the remarkable contributions the TVA has made to the nation's war production effort. And we began to wonder whether the post-war answer to the challenge of producing for peace might not be more TVA's.

That thought brought us smack up against the remark made by William P. Witherow, retiring president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to the effect that we are not fighting this war "to build more TVA's on the Danube."

Suggestion Offered

We didn't quarrel with that statement, but we ventured to suggest over the radio that it might well be worthwhile for such nations as China and India to build TVA's for their people when they are faced with the problem of post-war rehabilitation.

Well, we found out right away that we were a bit late with that suggestion. Experts from China and Russia and other countries already have visited the TVA and made careful inspections of its operations with a view to inaugurating such projects in their own lands when peace comes.

To our way of thinking, that puts Mr. Witherow in his place with a bang. It illustrates quite effectively the insufferable smugness of some of our self-important industrialists who think the people of other lands have no initiative and are only waiting for us to give them a handout.

Recognize a Good Thing

No, we won't have to build TVA's on the Danube or the Yanztze or other foreign rivers after the war is over. The people of those countries will be only too glad to do it themselves. They are quicker to recognize a good thing than many American business men who are now suffering—and have been suffering for the past ten years—from the worst case of the jitters economic experts ever have encountered.

They're afraid of TVA and all it stands for because it demonstrates the kind of progress that private industry has failed dismally to achieve on its own initiative when times were slack. They're afraid of it because they lack imagination and drive and are blinded by fears and nightmares.

Instead of cursing "that man in the White House," it would be a good idea for American businessmen to wake up to their post-war opportunities now and begin planning TVA's on their own account.

New Business Leadership

Even though some of the rut-imprisoned industrial barons will try to continue business along the same

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volume of demand deposits, constituting our chief circulating medium, is now at the mercy of the loan transactions of the banks.

By lending money which they create the banks build upon their meager cash reserves an immense inverted pyramid of check-book money, the volume of which gets inflated whenever the bank lends more than it collects (as in the stockmarket mania of 1929 when speculators borrowed so much, or as now when Uncle Sam is the big borrower) and gets deflated whenever the banks collect more than they lend (as between 1929 and 1933 and as may happen after this war is over). Such a top-heavy and jumpy system is dangerous—dangerous to depositors, dangerous to banks, and above all dangerous to the millions of "innocent bystanders," the general public.

Workers Voice Sorrow on Passing of Edo Fimmen

Numerous messages received at the main offices of the International Transport Workers' Federation in London and the American offices in New York City convey the sorrow felt by organized workers everywhere over the loss of Edo Fimmen, long general secretary of the Federation. He died December 14 in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where he had spent the last year in an effort to regain his failing health.

The American office of the I.T.F. in a statement issued on the day following Fimmen's death, said:

"Though Edo Fimmen was only 61 at the time of his death, many will remember him as one of the world's outstanding and most forceful labor personalities of modern times. He was a great organizer, a powerful speaker and a man whose views and everyday acts were inspired by a great vision of the future. These abilities no less than his striking appearance marked him as a leader to whom the working peoples everywhere turned for inspiration and guidance.

"A tall and immensely powerful man, with a mane of white hair, he was equally at home at statesmen's conferences as in union halls.

"The International Transport Workers' Federation, its affiliates and their membership of more than 2,000,000 men and women organized in the transport trades of all five continents mourn the loss of their great leader. The ideas and ideals that he forcefully proclaimed and the policies that he carefully outlined will be faithfully followed by them."

University Extension Classes

Among classes which are being offered for the new term by the University of California Extension Division, and their places and beginning dates, are the following: Elements of Economics (development of modern industry, large scale production, corporate organization, money and banking, tariff and other subjects), at 540 Powell street, San Francisco, January 12, 6:30 p.m. Labor Economics (part 3), and Economic History, at San Francisco Center, evenings of January 5 and 12, respectively. Refresher Course in Mathematics (arithmetic computation, geometry, fundamentals of algebra), San Francisco and Oakland, January 11; Berkeley, January 13. Legal Problems of Women in Wartime (marriage, community property, wills, taxation), San Francisco, January 13. Legal Problems of Women Today (contracts, purchase of property, checks and banking, insurance, wills, taxes, legislation), in Oakland, only, 1730 Franklin street, January 20. Parliamentary Procedure, San Francisco Center, January 7. Government Correspondence and Report Writing, in Oakland and San Francisco, January 18 and 21, respectively. Information in detail regarding the classes may be had from the University's Extension Division, 540 Powell street (Exbrook 0100).

ENVELOPE MAKERS BUY BONDS

Through the joint efforts of Envelope Makers' Federal Union No. 20,311, Dayton, Ohio, and the International Envelope Corporation, 99.1 per cent of the union's membership subscribed 10.6 per cent of their weekly earnings for war bonds.

HOTEL WORKERS GIVE AMBULANCES

Local 16, Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, AFL, New York City, has announced completion of a fund-raising campaign for the purchase of five ambulances. The ambulances are to be presented to the American Red Cross, Canadian Royal Air Force, the Russian and Chinese War Relief agencies and to the city for use in emergency civilian defense.

Labor Council Meeting

Due to two holidays falling on the regular meeting night of the San Francisco Labor Council, its sessions were suspended for two weeks. The first meeting of the new year will, therefore, be held next Friday evening, January 8.

Advice to Industrialists

(Continued from Page Five)

old lines after the war, we look for a big change. Men like Henry J. Kaiser and Andrew J. Higgins will not be content to do things in the same old way. They will not be satisfied with small potatoes. The war has taught them to think in broad terms, to break the fetters of tradition, to seek out new methods and new industrial worlds to conquer. Instead of the Government having to show business the way, these leaders of industry will show Government the way out of our economic straitjacket.

The outlook is particularly promising because men like Kaiser and Higgins have no fear of dealing on co-operative terms with labor. They have learned that it pays dividends not to fight organization of their workers but to encourage it. That, of course, is one of the basic reasons for the TVA's success.

Responsibility of Business

Those who worry about the future of private business in our economy can get rid of their nightmares by the simple process of living up to their social responsibilities. The day is past when business can prosper on a one-way street. It's got to give as well as take in order to get along in the new world. It can no longer concern itself only with profits. It must take into account the welfare of the community and the nation it serves.

We use the TVA here merely as a symbol. We don't believe the answer to all our economic ills is in the development of new hydro-electric projects. But we do believe—and very earnestly—that private business must develop a broader social consciousness and help itself by helping others. By doing this private industry and private profit will not only survive but expand far beyond any past limits in the days to come.

Advises Unions to Guard Laws on Food Inspection

In a communication forwarded last week to all locals of the Western Federation of Butchers, President M. S. Maxwell reminded the members that for years in California they had given assistance to local and state officials in having laws passed that had for their purpose safeguarding the public in having foods which the members handle pass rigid laws of inspection.

Pointing out the essential part which the union's members have in feeding the armed forces and the civilian population and the beneficiaries of lend-lease, the communication calls upon every member of the organization to report any violation of the inspection laws to the headquarters of the Butchers' Federation in San Francisco.

"Price ceilings and other regulations are now in force," the communication continues, "and will be supervised by the Office of Price Administration. Bootlegging on a very large scale might become very evident."

President Maxwell then instructs the local union officials to notify their membership not to cut or accept any meats, poultry, or other foods customarily handled by the union workers in the industry, "unless such foods have passed through the regular channels, as has been the custom in the past."

Advising the members that should bootlegging become a reality, "and we feel that it will," they would face a further unemployment situation, and that in protecting the products its membership handles the union has only one motive—"the welfare of the public, first and last"—the communication again instructs butcher union officials to inform the Federation office of all violations of inspection laws, which office in turn will initiate the procedure to be taken in notifying the proper governmental officials.

Report on Factory Employment

Factory employment in California reached an all time high of 774,000 in November, announces George G. Kidwell, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, on the basis of a report from H. C. Carrasco, chief of the division of labor statistics and law enforcement.

This figure represents a rise of 5000 above October, 1942. California industrial pay rolls in November exceeded \$37,000,000 a week, more than double a year ago.

Director Kidwell's report further shows that manufacturing plants in the San Francisco Bay industrial area employed 243,000 wage earners in November. In October, 1942, 237,000 wage earners were employed. Total factory pay rolls in the area averaged around \$13,000,000 a week in November, an increase of 164 per cent over last November.

Average weekly earnings in all Bay Area manufacturing industries amounted to \$54.65 in November, compared with \$52.06 in October, 1942, and \$39.01 in November, 1941. Work time, including employees working less than a full week, averaged 43.3 hours per week in November, 43.1 hours in October, 1942, and 38.5 hours in November a year ago.

CITY WILL HONOR NAMESAKE

Outboard sections of the navigating bridge of the now famed cruiser San Francisco will be granted the City and County of San Francisco for incorporation in a monument. Secretary of the Navy Knox authorized the grant in a telegram this week to the Board of Supervisors.

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Labor Proposals on Eye Disease Gain Support

(From Headquarters of State Federation of Labor)

That the campaign waged by the California State Federation of Labor to correct the causes contributing to the spread of an eye infection among shipyard workers, causing an appalling number of days lost from work as well as threatening the health of the workers, is receiving widespread support was indicated in the recommendations made recently by Dr. Bertram P. Brown, director of the State Department of Public Health, and incorporating in essence the proposals made by the Federation.

Competent Treatment Essential

Regardless of whether or not there is conclusive proof that the eye infection can be classified as "keratoconjunctivitis," it is of extreme importance that all cases should be treated by competent members of the medical profession and with the greatest of care to prevent any exposure to other employees. The Federation insisted on such a procedure when the cases were being heard by the Industrial Accident Commission regarding their compensable nature.

Of special importance were the following recommendations by Dr. Brown, which were completely in line with the policy formulated by the Federation last year:

Department Recommendations

1. Separate examination and treatment for all eye cases in industrial plant clinics.
2. Medical, nursing and first-aid personnel assigned to the eye unit should not work also in the general dispensary or elsewhere in the plant.
3. Personnel treating eye cases should wash their hands thoroughly after ministering to each patient. Eye droppers should be sterilized after each use.
4. Protective equipment, such as goggles, respirators and masks, should be assigned for the exclusive use of one worker. There should be thorough sterilization of such equipment when it is necessary to assign it to another worker.
5. Patients with keratoconjunctivitis should be removed from work until they have completely recovered. It is believed this will reduce total man hours lost to the plant by preventing the infection of other workers.

Instruction in Hygiene

6. Employees should be instructed in personal hygiene measures, particularly to avoid rubbing the eyes with their hands. It is believed that hands contaminated in this way may leave germs on tools, door knobs and other articles, from which they are transferred to the next person who touches the object. Employees should also be instructed in hygienic measures to be taken at home, particularly in the use of separate towels and in personal cleanliness.

What has not been stressed and what the Federation has constantly fought for and will continue to fight for, is that the personnel who treat these cases should be bona fide nurses and work under the direct supervision of doctors, which was not the case when the eye infection developed on a large scale in several of the shipyards.

Evidence Adduced at Hearing

Several months ago, at a hearing conducted by the Industrial Accident Commission involving injuries sustained by certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Federation's attorney made a full expose of the inadequate treatment given to such employees by the company.

The evidence disclosed that persons who sustained eye injuries, as well as other injuries, would obtain



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treatment at the hands of so-called "first aid" attendants, who were not licensed to practice medicine or to render treatment in the absence of licensed doctors. The evidence likewise revealed the fact that sufficient precautions were not taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which at one time affected several hundred of the yard's employees.

The Federation is doing everything that it can to the end that injured employees will receive adequate care. To date it has not received co-operation from any responsible sources. It is gratifying, therefore, that the State Department of Public Health has taken steps to correct the conditions which were brought to light by our determined investigation of the eye cases.

Shipfitters' New Year Resolution

"A New Record in War Bond Purchases During 1943"—that's the resolution adopted by Shipfitters and Helpers' Union No. 9.

"The shipfitters in Bay area shipyards together with all shipyard crafts are not only breaking records in new ships built but are doing their bit towards paying for them as well," Administrator Smyth, of the U. S. Treasury Department staff, declared this week.

Andrew Chioino, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 9, stated that a check of the records reveals that union's members had invested upwards of two and a half million dollars in War Bonds to date. Rhue Brown, president of the union, pointed out also that in addition the local had invested \$70,000 in War Bonds.

Believing that this record will be topped by a wide margin during 1943, L. H. Keel, dean of Bay area shipfitters and head of the union's committee co-operating in the War Bond campaign said: "This patriotic demonstration of War Bond investments by the members of No. 9 is further proof that the workers on the home front are doing their share in this all-out war to safeguard and insure our democratic ideas."

Label Section Issues List of Union Stores

The Union Label Section of San Francisco has issued a "Union Store List—January, 1943" of shoe stores and men's wearing apparel stores in San Francisco. The list is printed on a card, 14x11½ inches, and is for posting in union headquarters and other prominent places.

"Demand the Clerk's Union Button" is the admonition given on the card, which lists the names and addresses of twenty-nine shoe stores and thirty-seven firms dealing in men's wearing apparel. There is given also the names of eleven stores where "there is union membership but not 100 per cent organization" and where customers are requested to ask for a union salesperson.

Reproductions of the union labels of the United Garment Workers' and the Boot and Shoe Workers' union organizations appear on the card.

Those desiring information in relation to union firms and union emblems are asked to call Secretary Thomas A. Rotell of the Union Label Section (Market 0610 or Underhill 3055).

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Birthday Celebration by The Municipal Railway

The Municipal Railway's old and time-tested car No. 1 was used last Monday to remind San Franciscans that the city-owned system was celebrating its thirtieth birthday.

Starting in the morning, "No. 1," bearing banners proclaiming the anniversary, made all the trips of the Municipal line—to the ocean, to the Presidio, to the outlying districts, and finally to the car barn.

Two pioneer employees went along on the ride. They were Motorman Louis Litzius, Jr., 1518 Fifteenth avenue, and Conductor Mark C. Morehart, 409 Lawton street, both of whom have been working for the Municipal system since it was established. Of the "Muni's" 1300 employees nine others in addition to the above-mentioned have been employed on the line from its beginning of operation.

"No. 1" car was built by the old Union Iron Works in San Francisco, the first of a group to be constructed locally. The newer cars were built in the East. It is narrower than the modern cars, has more steel construction and lacks a number of the mechanical appliances of the modern cars.

After "No. 1" finished its trips Monday, the signs were removed, the letter "F" was replaced in the identification box on the roof and it was prepared for its usual Stockton Street run, a run it has been making for many years.

The anniversary celebration ended with a dinner at the Press Club in the evening sponsored by the Public Utilities Commission, and Street Carmen's Union No. 518, whose members operate the Municipal lines.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The State Personnel Board announces examinations for the following positions in the civil service: Toll collectors, men or women, for Bay and Carquinez bridges (applications must be filed by January 14). Commodity distribution assistant; for those who have had experience in receiving, packaging and shipping commodities (applications by January 15). Commodity distribution manager; for those having experience in operation of warehouses and transportation facilities (applications by January 15). Radiotelephone operator (applications by January 16). Section foreman on State Belt Railroad (applications by January 11), and sectionman on the Belt line (applications by January 25). Application forms and further information may be obtained by writing to or calling at the State Personnel Board office in San Francisco or Sacramento.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Notice went out this week of a special meeting of the union to be held on Sunday, January 3, 1943, at 1 o'clock p. m. The meeting will be held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple at Sixteenth and Capp streets, and following is the business to be brought to the membership at that time: ". . . a report will be rendered by the Scale Committee covering negotiations with the Newspaper Publishers' Association, a proposal will be submitted, and other matters appertaining thereto will be presented for consideration by the membership." The Labor Temple auditorium was arranged for because it is expected that a record crowd will be in attendance.

Christmas greetings come from Al Ducourno, secretary of the San Francisco Printing Pressmen, who left here a few weeks ago and is at present stationed at Camp Allen, near Norfolk, Va. This is the second secretary of Allied Printing Trades unions to enlist in the armed forces, George Krantz, secretary of the Photo Engravers, having entered the service some months ago. No. 21 feels secure in retaining its secretary unless the "Waves" or "Wacks" run short of help.

Leo Morris, of the Mackenzie & Harris chapel, and family spent the Christmas holidays in and around Sacramento. Leo reports running into plenty of cold weather.

Lieut. John Kibbee, and wife, of Fort Mason spent Christmas with his uncle, Wallace Kibbee of the firm of Wallace Kibbee & Son. Wallace Junior, now employed on war work, accompanied by his wife, also enjoyed Christmas dinner with his parents. Lieutenant Kibbee is the oldest son of Guy Kibbee, moving picture star of Hollywood.

Robert Grant, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lockman, who is stationed near Medford, Ore., spent Christmas Day with his parents. Lockman, who held a proof desk on the *Recorder* the past two years, recently left that office and is at present employed on the *Examiner*.

At 2:30 o'clock on Christmas Eve the management of Mackenzie & Harris called the employees of that firm together for a Christmas party in the composing room, when a generous spread of eats and drinks was enjoyed by all. The party lasted well into the night.

Acknowledging receipt of his Christmas check from the union, Joseph Flour sends holiday greetings to the members from Farragut, Idaho, where he is now attached to the U. S. Naval Training Station.

S. B. Davis, *Call-Bulletin* proofreader, writes from Los Angeles stating he is now employed in an airplane factory.

Leon Glass visited headquarters Tuesday, the first time since his arrival aboard a freighter two weeks ago. Glass was ship printer on the Coolidge at the time it sank in the South Seas, and it has taken two weeks for him to recuperate from the effects of hardships suffered subsequent to the sinking. He looked in the best of health.

Kenneth Walden, another of our members who signed on a month ago as ship printer, returned on Tuesday, and reported his trip was without mishap.

Death came on Wednesday, December 23, to Mrs. Jessie McClain Campbell at her home, 8739 Thermal street, Oakland. Deceased was the wife of the late Charles J. Campbell, who died on July 2, 1940, at the age of 84, being at that time the oldest living member of San Francisco Typographical Union. Surviving is a daughter, Mrs. V. Ekstrom, who had resided with her mother. Services were held on Saturday at the Colonial chapel, Twenty-first and Webster streets, Oakland, and interment was beside her husband in the printers' plot at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A called meeting of the chapel last week listened to Skipper Crotty explain the Victory tax. It will be deducted weekly, he said, and paychecks hereafter will show deductions for it for social security and

for unemployment insurance. Crotty also said last Monday's check would include wages up to the end of the year, and he asked anyone who intended to lay off during the period to notify his secretary.

Duly impressed by Skipper Crotty's talk, Hubert Maurer exclaimed, "Praise the Lord and pass the Victory tax."

Several commuters from Marin county were tardy because of a heavy downpour, and Bert Coleman, subbing for the foreman, listened skeptically to Jerry Wright, one of the late arrivals, explain. "Well, anyway," Bert demanded, "how can you tell which is Mill Valley and which is the ocean?"

Speaking of tardiness, whenever Clarence Bossler drives in a century or so off schedule, usually on a Sunday night, it's always because he had to shave. "You're off Saturday," one of the thousand or more strawbosses asked last Sunday, "why not shave then?" "My whiskers," Boss rejoined, "don't grow on my day off."

Our head machinist, Herb Mather, has resigned to take a job in the state printing office. Herb expects to be in Sacramento ready for work the Monday following New Year's. Friends by the score will wish him luck in the position, which he's amply able to fill as Herb has had experience covering many branches of the machinist trade.

Our boys and girls all carry cards, still an investigation appears to be indicated, for there were the proofroom girls standing on chairs and screaming for help—and a rat bigger than Hitler and Goebbels together scampering around where their tootsies ought to be. The commotion ended only when Machinist Balthasar with his trusty monkey wrench ended the Nazi invasion.

Quite a lively session was that between Harry Harvey, John Barker and Vince Porrazzo. Harvey, who's a cross between a strawboss and a hired hand, instructed Vince to drop in periods to fill up blanks in an ad. Vince believed black dots would look better, and Barker was pulled in as referee. "A period is a black dot," Harvey insisted. "No," Vince insisted, "it's more of a smudge." "You're both wrong," interjected Barker, "a period is space in time—and youse guys are both killing it."

Vince Porrazzo, who always takes care of his friends, drove a girl friend to the depot just before Christmas and went with her into the station to see she got aboard. The jam was terrific, and in no time at all they were separated; Vince was pushed on the train with the crowd, and the girl, caught in the rush of incoming passengers—was crowded out to the sidewalk.

Few get around more than Bill Gobin, our mazda shift philosopher. Where all jobs used to be filled by men, now he finds scads of the male animal gone and women doing the work as a matter of course—which carries his recollection back a ways to the time when the fair sex first began entering barber shops and joy joints. Bill, however, takes it calmly. "I'll get a job keeping house," he boasts, "if men finally are crowded out altogether."

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Oliver Weakley, being patriotic, turned in a couple of what he thought were good tires. He was surprised when he got back two 10-cent War Stamps!

Bob Johnson was more successful. On his way home from work the other a. m., Bob was waylaid by three strong-arm men. After going through all Bob's pockets they amassed the large sum of 16 cents. Bob though he had better give them something else to repay them for the trouble, so he offered them his watch. They returned the latter and gave Bob back a quarter—said he probably needed it worse than they did.

The members of the chapel sent a letter to all former members who are at the front or in defense work. It was made up of a few lines by each member, and all put together, and conveyed the best wishes from all of us to those who are doing their bit either at home or abroad.

Bert ("Fudge") Sheridan was kept at home by sickness last week.

Ross Wilson was called south by the death of his brother.

Foreman Ed Fitzgerald spent the Christmas holidays with his son, who is in the Army Medical Corps.

Don Albright, former member of the chapel and

PEOPLES'
An Independent
DAIRY
100 Per Cent Union

now in airplane work in Long Beach, sent one of his usual breezy letters, and also enclosed \$2 to go for presents to the pensioners and those at the front. Don sent a poem, in which he dreamed of having plenty of the things which are being rationed now, but the alarm clock woke him up at the wrong time.

And once again the members of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel and the writer wish to extend to members of the other chapels and our friends the very best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The label committee will meet Tuesday, January 5, at the home of Mrs. Grace Young. H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council will be guest of honor.

Mrs. Gladys Boone flew to Baltimore to spend Christmas with her relatives.

Johnny Begon, who had his tonsils and adenoids removed at Dante hospital, is home and recovering nicely.

Miss Eldon Ann McLeod received a very special gift—a hand-made bedspread that had belonged to her great-grandmother.

Leonard Sweet was home for the holidays, and, according to Mrs. Sweet, had rather a warm reception. The apartment house next door to theirs burned, and did considerable damage to the Sweets' porch and kitchen.

Sharon Louise Jackson, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holderby, celebrated her sixth birthday on December 23, by having a party. Her guests were, Beverly Baily, Juanita Velie, Barbara Schimke and Janice Bona. There was ice cream and cake and all the nice things that make a party, and of course the mothers had their share.

Robert Lockman, who is stationed in Oregon, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lockman. Mrs. Lockman entertained for him on Christmas Eve. Also at the Lockman home are her nieces, Connie and Renee Decker of Pleasanton, and son Dick is visiting his aunt at Pleasanton.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Mabel Porter is ill with the flu.

Happy New Year to all our members.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

The first meeting of the board of directors of the Golf Association for the coming year will be held on Monday, January 18 at 235 Twenty-fifth Avenue, at 7 p. m. The board then will formulate tentative plans for the coming year. An attempt will be made to prepare a schedule, so that we who are still in civilian life may meet occasionally for a day of recreation. No doubt difficulties in the way of transportation will present themselves, but they can be surmounted by having the tournaments near San Francisco. If any member has any suggestion he wishes to present it will be welcomed. The members of the board desire to act so that all get the most out of the Association. With each member's co-operation this can be accomplished, and a suggestion coming from you may be the very thing to make 1943 a successful year. Members are welcomed at board meetings, and if you can not be present, and have a suggestion, a line or phone call to the secretary will assure that your idea will be placed before the board for action.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—The fine Christmas weekend saw a number of members out basking the old pill around. Sharp Park looked like old times, with more play on Saturday and Sunday than it had had for months. Saturday saw more than forty foursomes started, and Sunday topped this number. Sharp is in fine condition, and assurance is given that it will be kept that way. The club house is open at all times, the only change being that there is no restaurant service. The bus service direct to the course makes Sharp one of the most accessible courses. . . . Poor Len Sweet! Here he comes home from camp for Christmas leave and has to spend Christmas morning fighting a fire which broke out in the apartment next door and spread to his. Len's previous training as an auxiliary fireman in Civilian Defense stood him in good stead. . . . Poor Percy Crebassa! One of his pet victims, a non-printer-golfer, presented him with a brand new Dunlop Max-Fli as a gift. Percy took just three cracks at the pearl, and on the third shot poked it into the lagoon at Sharp Park. . . . To the many friends who sent Christmas greetings—thanks! And to all, best wishes for a victorious and happy and prosperous 1943.

Have you made your donation to the Blood Bank?

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular December meeting proved a very interesting one. . . . Secretary-Treasurer Bailey's report showed the union to be in a healthy condition; also, members having responded generously to the War Chest—a most worthy cause. . . . C. W. Von Ritter, who met with a slight chest injury while operating an inserting machine last week, has fully recovered. . . . Frank Smith deposited a traveler. . . . John Mahan, of the *Daily News* chapel, was obligated an apprentice member. The union's fifteen members in military service were remembered with generous Christmas donations.

E. Lloyd Whitmer, president of Evansville, (Indiana) Mailers' Union, and delegate to several I.T.U. conventions, has been inducted into military service and assigned to the Air Corps.

Lest we forget! The December *Journal* shows total expenses of I.T.U. representatives and committees, \$857.96. A question that should be considered by the mathematically-minded is the probable difference between expenditures of representatives and how much the gainer, if any, is the I.T.U. in pocket from their "services and expenses." It would seem the proper plan to practice economy would be to drastically reduce expenses incurred by I.T.U. representatives.

Despite the overwhelming defeat of Proposition No. 4 in the November referendum, calling for a 25-cent increase in per capita, the sponsors of the proposed levying of a tax of one-half of 1 per cent to be voted upon in February referendum, most likely will be "snowed under" by "No" votes, and the question arises, What is behind saddling the membership with costs of another referendum?

New York mailers' election: President—Fogarty (Ind.), 330; Smollen (Prog.), 331. Vice-president—McGowan (Prog.), 350; Valentine (Ind.), 306. Brink (Prog., with no opposition), received 355 votes as member of the executive committee. The New York union was to vote on withdrawal from the M.T.D.U. on December 19. No report of same received as yet.

WHITE BIKES FOR SAFETY

Kansas City's police department is in the bicycle painting business to reduce casualties from bike-auto collisions at night. After tests made by the city's police showed that white paint increases a bicycle's visibility, the department offered to put a coat of white paint on any or all the city's bicycles free of charge—and there are 40,000 of them.

FOR WAR PRISONERS IN PHILIPPINES

Since the spring of this year every effort has been made by the American Red Cross to send aid to the Philippines, where the largest number of American prisoners of war are interned. However, thus far the Japanese have not agreed to the appointment of a neutral delegate of the International Red Cross in the Philippines in spite of many months of insistence on this point. A cable received last week by the American Red Cross from Japan via Geneva announced that 13,646 cases containing 500 tons of Red Cross food, clothing and medical supplies had left Hong Kong and Yokohama for the Philippines for distribution to American military and civilian prisoners. These represent goods which were shipped on the first diplomatic exchange vessel. It was stated these needed supplies should by now have reached the Philippines.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

Strictly Independent

A.F.L. Radio Program, Sunday

The six million American Federation of Labor members are not only working like beavers to help win the war but many of them are sending their sons and loved ones to fight for Uncle Sam on the battlefronts of the war.

In their honor, the A.F.L. will salute on its "Labor for Victory" broadcast next Sunday, January 3, a soldier of production who has six sons in the armed forces. He is employed himself in the Washington navy yard.

On the same program, A.F.L. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany will deliver a New Year message to the men and women of labor.

Don't miss this extraordinary broadcast. Tune in at 10:15 a.m., Pacific War Time, on your local NBC station (KPO in San Francisco).

SHIPWORKERS' WAGE RAISE

Terms of a contract between A.F.L. unions and the management, approved by the War Labor Board and the U. S. Maritime Commission, will give more than 15,000 South Portland (Me.) Shipbuilding Corporation employees approximately \$2,000,000 in wage increases and back pay. The new scale ranges from 82 cents an hour for beginners with less than thirty days experience to \$1.45 an hour for certified welders.

Covers 5000 in A.F.L. Unit

An American Federation of Labor local, under an agreement effective at once, will represent the 5000 workers at the Basic Magnesium plant at Las Vegas, Nev. The pact is for the duration of the war, or at least one year. The company and union announced it covers more workers than any other labor agreement ever signed in Nevada.

Name State Directors for United Nations Relief Plan

Organizational steps to implement the campaign in this State for the United Nations Relief, which is being conducted by the Labor League for Human Rights under the direction of the American Federation of Labor, were completed with the appointment of Lew Blix and Walter Weber as the directors of this work for the southern and northern parts of California, respectively. In addition to these two appointments, seven other regional directors have been designated, all of whom recently met in New York City with the executive director, Abraham Bluestein.

Honorary committees will be appointed by the two California regional directors, who are now busy mapping plans to work in conjunction with the Red Cross, community chests, British, Russian and Chinese relief, the U.S.O., aid for enemy-interned prisoners, and other worthy causes connected with the fight of the Allied powers for victory.

Detailed plans on the procedure the unions will be asked to follow will be furnished them in the near future, and every effort will be made to further mobilize labor's support, for the project.

The First Bank in the
Mission District



Notice of Wage Hearing By Welfare Commission

The Industrial Welfare Commission of California has issued notice that it will hold a public hearing in the State building in Los Angeles on January 28 for the purpose of taking evidence on the minimum wage, maximum hours and standard conditions of labor for women and minors to be fixed for the "Public House-keeping Industry." The commission also will consider recommendations on the subject made by a wage board, which recommendations are available for inspection at the commission offices, 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

Generally speaking, the industry here referred to includes women and minors employed as waitresses, cooks, counter workers, food checkers, kitchen help, maids, housekeepers, janitresses, checkroom attendants, elevator operators and other non-professional workers who are employed in restaurants, cafeterias, boarding houses which offer meals for sale, hotels, apartment houses, clubs, hospitals, colleges and the like.

Organizations and individuals directly affected by the commission's findings should apply to the commission office for a complete copy of the notice of the wage hearing.

U. S. Employees on Radio

The American Federation of Labor unions in the Government employees' field will inaugurate their campaign for further wage adjustments by the incoming Congress with a special "Labor for Victory" broadcast on January 17.

The wage measure passed in the closing days of the session of the present Congress was admittedly intended only as a temporary settlement of the subject. It was stated that in September more than 120,000 employees left the government service mainly because of the existing wage schedule.

UTILITY ADDS TO POWER RESOURCES

On scheduled time, another new hydroelectric generating station was placed in operation last Tuesday by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The new powerhouse, construction of which was started in September, 1941, at the Narrows, on the Yuba river, will add 14,700 horsepower to the system's capacity. This latest addition is one part of the company's long-term building program planned in 1938. Three other powerhouses will be completed and placed in operation within the next twelve months, which, with the Narrows plant, will add a total of 318,700 horsepower to the system's electric resources. Early in February a second station will be in operation near Dutch Flat.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

San Francisco
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Delivered
for
Freshness

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Mission Branch

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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Appeal in Behalf of the United Seamen's Service

The following communication, which is self-explanatory, has been forwarded by the San Francisco Labor Council to each of its affiliated unions:

At the last regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, held Friday evening, December 18, 1942, a communication from the American Federation of Labor enclosing a resolution was unanimously adopted, which resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the American Merchant seamen, prior to the war and before the entry of our country into the war against the Axis, have continually sailed our merchant ships all over the world, carrying supplies, ammunition, food, etc., to our armed forces and to the armed forces of our Allies; and

"Whereas, hundreds of our merchant ships have been sunk by enemy submarines and blasted out of the waters by enemy dive-bombers, with the result that approximately 1800 American merchant seamen have lost their lives and thousands of others have suffered physically and mentally through nerve-wracking attacks by enemy war craft, and by spending days, weeks, and even months in liferafts and lifeboats, and undergoing physical and mental tortures; and

"Whereas, recreational and convalescent facilities have been established by popular subscription for the armed forces, such as the Navy and Army boys, but there are no facilities established to take care of our merchant seamen who are considered in active war service, yet thousands of them have no place to go to regain their health and heal their shattered nerves after experiencing enemy action at sea; and

"Whereas, recently a non-profit corporation was organized in Washington, D. C.—by Admiral Emory S. Land, and Henry J. Kaiser was appointed chairman—which is to be called the United Seamen's Service, Inc., specifically to raise \$5,000,000 to establish convalescent homes and recreational facilities for American and Allied merchant seamen; and

"Whereas, President Roosevelt said as follows about the United Seamen's Service:

"In the newly organized United Seamen's Service, the people of our country have an instrument through which we may discharge a small part of our debt to merchant seamen—the men who are vitalizing the vast tonnage we are producing to defend our way of life.

"The men of our merchant marine need facilities for rest and recreation, a chance to build up the strength and fortitude necessary for their hazardous journeys carrying the implements of war to our fighting forces. Through the United Seamen's Service, whose purposes and aims I heartily endorse, rest, recreation and recuperation centers will be established for them. Friendly, human service will be ready for them ashore.

"The United Seamen's Service is an undertaking deserving the fullest support of the American people.

Get Your Next

SUIT
at

Roos Bros.

Market at Stockton Street

It commands the thoughtful consideration all of us want to show to our merchant seamen. September 11, 1942. Franklin D. Roosevelt; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that the American Federation of Labor go on record as wholeheartedly endorsing this organization and this most humane project, and call upon all affiliated organizations and Organized Labor as a whole to endorse this project and to donate financially to it as much as they possibly can and as soon as possible."

You are respectfully requested to adopt this resolution and to make a contribution as liberal as your treasury will permit in order that the United Seamen's Service, Inc., will be made a success in every way possible.

Send all contributions through the office of the Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street. The monies will be properly receipted for and we will forward same to the proper parties handling this fund.

Thanking you for your co-operation and extending to you the compliments of the Season, we beg to be

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. SHELLEY, President,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary,
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

IRON ORE MOVEMENT

The 1942 iron ore movement on the Great Lakes has exceeded the War Production Board's goal of 91,500,000 tons by 577,000 tons. This was announced as the last ore cargo of the season neared its Lower Lakes dock en route to steel mills.

BANS ALL AUTO SIRENS

By executive order, Governor Edison of New Jersey has banned use of sirens on all automobiles, including police cars, fire apparatus and ambulances, except in an extreme emergency. The Governor explained that most air raid alarms in New Jersey are sirens and use of these devices on motor vehicles has caused confusion.

Civil Servants' Wages

The federal government this week formally relinquished all mandatory controls over the wages and salaries of the 3,000,000 employees of state, county and municipal governments.

The War Labor Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a joint statement, placed upon the heads of state, county and municipal governments final responsibility for conforming to the national stabilization policy in adjusting the compensation of their employees.

The statement declared that the duty of public employers to conform to the stabilization policy was clear and they were invited to ask advice.

Ask Action for Negroes' Rights

Meeting with a committee of the National Lawyers' Guild, Attorney General Biddle discussed the Guild's insistence upon more vigorous prosecution by the Department of Justice of cases arising out of lynchings, the denial by state officials of the franchise to negroes, and violence against negro soldiers.

The committee urged that there be immediate prosecutions of those responsible for the recent lynchings in the South as well as denial in the recent election by various state officials of the right to vote when negroes appeared at polling places. The Attorney General said that these matters were under consideration by the Department of Justice.

GOOD FOOD

ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT OPEN ALL NIGHT

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3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

Commercial Telegraphers Defeat Wire Merger Bill

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union believes that the persistent and vigorous opposition which it made to the proposed telegraph merger bill in the closing days of the last Congress was responsible for the measure's defeat when Congress failed to pass it prior to adjournment. The union fought the bill because it did not provide adequate safeguards for employees' jobs.

By defeating the bill, the union said that it "has again saved the jobs and income of hundreds if not thousands of Western Union employees, particularly in the district offices throughout the country, many of which undoubtedly would have been closed in the event of a merger." The union further said:

"Failure of Congress to pass telegraph merger legislation may result in the Government taking over communications for the duration as a means of preserving the Postal. Otherwise it can be expected that the merger bill will be reintroduced when the new Congress assembles.

"The Commercial Telegraphers' Union will continue to fight all attempts to merge Postal with Western Union until or unless adequate provisions are made for protection of the employees."

Don't Reveal Ships' Names

On battle fronts every day men risk their lives to discover the location and strength of the military units of the enemy. Yet at home, too many of us are presenting the enemy with information of the same military value, the Office of Censorship says.

This is the information which newspapers and individuals are asked not to tell the enemy:

Do not tell the names of ships upon which sailors serve.

Do not tell the troop units in which soldiers serve overseas.

There is no objection to revealing that Private John Jones is in Australia or that Seaman Tom Brown saw action in the Atlantic, but there is military information which endangers the lives of American fighting men in stating that Private John Jones, "Company C, 600th Infantry," is in Australia, or Seaman Tom Brown, "Aboard the U. S. S. Wisconsin," is in the Atlantic.

The Office of Censorship says: "We have asked editors not to publish these troop identifications, and we ask parents and relatives not to reveal them. Don't give the enemy anything that may lengthen the war!"

UNION VOTING TO MUSIC

Boeing aircraft plant workers in Seattle recently cast their ballots to swing, jitterbugging and vaudeville. The union combined the election of four business agents with a Christmas party. Voting machines lined the sides of the dance floor in the big Civic Auditorium.

THANK ROOSEVELT AND GREEN

A resolution expressing the gratitude of the 500,000 organized Jewish workers in the United States and Canada to President Roosevelt and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for their "humanitarian aid" to the Jews of Europe, was unanimously adopted at the closing session of the annual convention of the Jewish Labor Committee. Also, it was voted to request the Soviet Government to permit a delegation of American Jews to visit Russia to co-ordinate relief activities for the Russian people.

William H. Hansen : : : : : Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin : : : : : President
Geo. J. Amussen : : : : : Secretary

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Representative of A.F.L. Champions Small Business

Assertions that abolition of the 40-hour week would aid war production are not true, Boris Shishkin, American Federation of Labor economist, declared in responding to questions from Senator Mead of New York at a recent hearing before the Senate committee on small business.

Shishkin and Mead expressed agreement on the opinion that forced payment of overtime for work in excess of 40 hours did not hamper production of war materials.

The A.F.L. spokesman told Mead that industry's attitude on the 40-hour week "is not a fallacy—it's a lie" and the Senator said he saw a suspicious similarity in the editorial arguments in concerted press attacks recently against the 40-hour week.

Comparison with Britain

Shishkin said that it was wrong to compare America's 40-hour week (actually, workers in heavy industries were working 56 and 60 hours and longer, he said) with Britain's 56-hour week, because, in view of the difference in American and British production methods, an American worker did in 38 hours what a British worker did in 56.

Even the Nazis had learned that they "couldn't stand Mother Nature against the wall," and had both cut down on working time and "have even restored overtime wages," he insisted.

Senator Mead said that elimination of overtime wages would have "chaotic effect" on the economic situation by upsetting counter-inflationary calculations. Senator Murray of Montana expressed agreement with the statement, observing that the 40-hour week issue seemed to him "a political matter, largely developed as a means of putting the present Administration in the hole and influencing elections."

Free Enterprise Fundamental

Shishkin vigorously championed small business, declaring that small and medium-sized productive enterprises "have served as head springs of American industry and trade." He further declared:

"Organized labor believes the task of maximum integration and utilization of the small enterprise in the war effort to be not only urgent, but also of decisive importance to us in the future. For free enterprise and free trade unions are fundamental to modern democracy. Without free enterprise and without free labor no democratic victory can ever endure."

"Throughout the length and breadth of the land workers organized into the American Federation of Labor unions, and owners and managers of small enterprises, have worked side by side, sometimes on community-wide, sometimes on industry-wide basis, to help their country through a joint co-operative effort. Blood ties join these free institutions together by an inseparable bond."

Lists Urgently Needed Remedies

Shishkin urged "the creation of an over-all military-civilian board of strategy empowered to determine policies guiding all war administration and synchronizing the operations of all war agencies of the nation." He said the most urgently needed remedies include:

1. Clarification of production requirements dictated by war strategy, in a comprehensive requirements program, realistic and flexible enough to meet the changing conditions of the war, yet stable enough to establish firm production goals.

2. Speedier effectuation of the controlled materials plan to meet production goals placed on the "must" list by the demands of war.

Review of Transportation

3. Review of the war transportation program and its ultimate co-ordination with all phases of war administration as well as essential civilian production and distribution.

4. Centralization of responsibility for all procurement in the hands of the chairman of the War Pro-

duction Board, who would become the Administrator of War Supplies for the armed forces.

5. Assurance that the application of limitation and curtailment orders reducing or stopping production is followed directly by procedures facilitating conversion of plant facilities and labor to war employment.

6. Strengthening of the Smaller War Plants Division of the War Production Board and of the Smaller War Plants Corporation to enable it to carry out a comprehensive subcontracting program.

Labor Board Plans Speed-up

Faced by a terrific "log jam" of cases, the National War Labor Board will resort to extensive "farming out" of its work.

Cases before the board itself have risen to the 2200 mark, exclusive of those before regional branches, and only 396 of these have been closed, a W.L.B. report showed.

Among steps to relieve the bottleneck will be the creation of special commissions for various industries and areas, functioning as "little War Labor Boards."

YOU HOME GIRLS! LOOK!

London cables say that U. S. Army headquarters have outlined regulations for American soldiers wanting to marry while on duty in the United Kingdom. Soldiers first must obtain permission from their superiors, headquarters announced. They also must file an application two months before the wedding date.

IDLE BATTERY LOSES POWER

It is estimated that when a car's battery stands idle for 30 days it will lose as much as 50 per cent of its starting ability, warns the California State Automobile Association. For the generator to restore the lost energy it is necessary to drive the car approximately four hours without using horn, lights or radio. The next best procedure, the association states, is to drive to a service station and have it recharged by a quick charger which can be attached to the battery without removing it from the car. Quick chargers can now do in 15 minutes to an hour or two what formerly required 24 to 48 hours.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirskey, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Fighter for a New World

[The following article has been furnished the LABOR CLARION by advocates of the "Moral Re-Armament" plan, with a request that it be reprinted. The article itself was written by Gould Lincoln, and originally appeared in that writer's column, "The Political Mill," in the Washington (D.C.) Star. As often reported upon previously, the plan of this group has been given praise by various prominent labor officials, and the presentations of the revue, "You Can Defend America," which the group sponsors, has been viewed by large audiences in various cities.]

DR. BUCHMAN, NOW LYING ILL, HAS DRAMATIZED MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING UNITY FOR WAR

Unity is the nation's need to win the war—and unity among the nations after the war has been won will be needed to make and preserve a just peace. Not only is it a matter of unity of purpose, it is unity of action on the battle front and at home in factory and mill and mine. Unity does not just happen. It must be worked for, and sometimes it is difficult to attain.

Today there lies seriously ill in Saratoga, New York, a man who has striven for years to bring a new sense of unity and peace to individuals and to nations, in the simplest of all ways. He is Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, originator of the Oxford Group.

When war came—Dr. Buchman and the group which has followed him adopted a new slogan, "Moral Re-Armament." As a morale builder it worked wonders in Britain, when that island was under constant attack from the Nazi air armada.

In the United States, long before this country became involved in the conflict, Dr. Buchman and his group sought to arouse Americans and to lay the foundation in home and in factory for the tremendous task that inevitably lay ahead.

Pamphlet Preaches Theme

"You Can Defend America," written almost in words of one syllable, was the challenging call put out by Dr. Buchman and the Moral Re-Armament group. Two million copies of this little pamphlet have been printed and distributed, largely through industrial—both labor and management—and civic organizations. It has played its part.

It preached in a plain, simple way "sound homes, teamwork in industry, a united nation" as the necessary background for a fighting America. It said: "Once China built a wall. It was not enough, the enemy bribed the gatekeepers. Yesterday France felt secure behind the Maginot line, steel and stone. Yet France fell. Something was missing. It was in the spirit of the people."

Seeks to Build Spirit of Unity

Moral rearmament has sought to help build a spirit of unity among the people—and particularly it has sought to bring a spirit of unity between labor and management. Having launched the pamphlet, "You Can Defend America," Dr. Buchman and his group held meetings throughout the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its members interested leaders of labor and management. They have gone into industrial fields to help allay strife which was hindering the national defense output. They have been successful—as testified by leaders on both sides.

They produced a revue, "You Can Defend America"—unique in character. It has been shown 180 times in key industrial areas, in Detroit, the S.W.O.C. convention in Cleveland and the A.F.L. convention in Toronto. It has been produced in Florida, in Maine,

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in Pennsylvania and in many more Western States.

A counterpart of the show is being produced in our ally to the north, entitled "Pull Together, Canada." A prominent Canadian industrialist, chairman of the Aircraft Production Committee for the Dominion, recently visited Washington. He inspected all the morale-building, production-speeding posters and movies and said that he felt the same lack in them he felt in a similar Canadian program.

Strikes the Right Note

They did not, he said, have a simple positive national philosophy for which men will give their all because it touches their hearts and wills. The one thing, he said, that seemed to strike the right note was the revue, "Pull Together, Canada." During the last two weeks this revue has been packed by miners, to whom it was being shown throughout the Nova Scotia mine area.

An even wider production of the revue, "You Can Defend America," is planned, with requests for it from many parts of the country, and the West Coast in particular. At the recent California State Labor Convention, where the revue was shown, a resolution was adopted urging that it be presented without delay in every war plant in the country.

To Dr. Buchman, 64-year old Pennsylvanian, must go the credit for this morale building effort. Since he became seriously ill, messages of sympathy and good-will have gone to him from all parts of the country, and from the farthest parts of the world.

Fighter Meets Opposition

He has always been a fighter for a new world. Ever since 1918 when, watching the frantic post-war struggle for security, he realized that this security was frail and false, his challenge to a materialistic age has been consistent and unwavering. He fought on for a hate-free, fear-free, greed-free world. Like other men who set themselves to turn the trend of the age, he has met opposition from those who see no need for change.

Tributes to the worth of moral rearmament have come from leaders in Britain, among them the Mayor of Bristol, England's most blitz-ridden city, who attributed the magnificent morale of his city directly to this work. Last January representatives of four great parties in the British Parliament sent Dr. Buchman a message praising the part which moral rearmament was playing.

Tribute from Congressmen

Recognition of the work done in this country has come, too, from leading members of Congress. Among the signatories of a tribute of this kind were Senators Truman of Missouri, Thomas of Utah and Representatives Wadsworth of New York and Lea of California. It said: "Three years ago there was launched a nation-wide program of moral rearmament, the value of which was publicly recognized by leaders throughout the country. Since that time, the spirit of this patriotic crusade has run like a flame throughout the English-speaking world. It is stimulating personal self-sacrifice, industrial co-operation and national unity so vital to our Allied cause."

BIKES FOR CHILD FARM WORKERS

School children who work on farms have been made eligible for purchase of bicycles needed for transportation between school and home or farm, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

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Million Building Workers For Other Jobs in 1943

Building work will drop to such an extent in 1943 that a million workers will become available for other war jobs, Secretary of Labor Perkins reports.

The Secretary pointed out that this is more than the total number of new workers who will be required in shipbuilding. She added:

"Employment of privately financed construction is expected to drop to an average monthly level of 40 per cent of the 1942 average. Labor requirements for publicly financed construction will decline to a monthly average of 750,000, which is only 60 per cent of the labor input on such projects during 1942."

Miss Perkins said the war construction program reached its peak in August, 1942, when 1,675,000 workers were required for all public construction activity. By next June, she predicted, only 810,000 will be employed on publicly financed projects. Later in 1943 this figure will drop to less than 400,000, she said.

Coast Steel Mill in Production

The Pacific Coast's iron and steel mill was scheduled to start production last Wednesday, just eight months after ground was broken for the huge Henry J. Kaiser project, and within 36 hours the first of 432,000 tons of pig iron expected the first year was to be drawn off.

Full capacity has been set at 675,000 tons of ingot production yearly, with a rolling mill to handle 300,000 tons of ship plates, enough for 120 full-sized cargo ships, of which Kaiser is the nation's biggest builder.

Thus the first integrated steel mill west of the Rocky Mountains was to begin turning out the vital material, all from local sources. Coal for coke, already being turned out, comes from the Sunnyside mine, near Price, Utah. Iron ore comes from mines within 300 miles of the mill. Geologists said enough ore was available in the area to keep the mill going 200 years. Limestone was quarried less than 25 miles away. Dolomite, a flux, came from nearby Lucerne Valley, and manganese and other metals needed for alloys for later production are within easy hauling distance.

BOOK DRIVE FOR ARMY-NAVY UNITS

The 1943 Victory Book Campaign, the second annual drive for the collection of books for men in all branches of the service, will get under way officially on January 5 and will be carried on throughout the United States up to and including March 5. The drive this year will operate on a huge co-operative basis, enlisting the support and active participation of all large organized groups in the country, including those of labor. William Green, A.F.L. president, is a member of the advisory board conducting the campaign.

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